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PPLICATION NO.	FILING DAT	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/016,244	10/30/2001	Guillermo J. Tearney	00786-443001 / MGH 1542.1	4538
30873	7590 06/20/2006		EXAMINER	
DORSEY &	WHITNEY LL	P	SMITH,	RUTH S
INTELLECT	UAL PROPERTY	DEPARTMENT		
250 PARK A	VENUE	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
NEW YORK	NY 10177	3737		

DATE MAILED: 06/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/016,244	TEARNEY ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Ruth S. Smith	3737				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	I. lety filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
<ul> <li>1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 Ag</li> <li>2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This</li> <li>3) Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E</li> </ul>	action is non-final.  nce except for formal matters, pro					
Disposition of Claims						
<ul> <li>4)  Claim(s) 1-4,7-10,12-27,39-43 and 62-85 is/are pending in the application.</li> <li>4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.</li> <li>5)  Claim(s) 26,70,71 and 83 is/are allowed.</li> <li>6)  Claim(s) 1-3,7-10,12-20,27,39,40 and 72 is/are rejected.</li> <li>7)  Claim(s) 4,21-25,41-43,62-69,73-82,84 and 85 is/are objected to.</li> <li>8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.</li> </ul>						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	epted or b) objected to by the Eddrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list</li> </ul>	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)	_					
1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/16/06, 3/17/06.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:					
Patent and Trademark Office	-					

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### Claim Objections

Claim 82 is objected to because of the following informalities: In claim 82, line 1, "method" should be inserted after "A". Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-3,7-10,12-20,27,39,40,72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zimnyakov et al in view of Guzelsu and Lemelson (5,735,276). Zimnyakov et al disclose temporally correlating dynamic speckle patterns obtained at time intervals sufficient to detect Brownian and cellular motion (pp. 5596 and 5601 also disclose 50ps scanning intervals) in order to monitor changes in tissue structure (pp. 5594-95). Zimnyakov et al disclose that the technique set forth was carried out in-vitro. It is well known in the art to first perform a method in-vitro in an experimental set-up prior to in-vivo testing and the use of optical diagnostic methods in-vivo are old and well known results of first performing the test in-vitro. An example of such is seen in Guzelsu. Furthermore, it is known to provide optical testing to both skin and internal tissues as seen in Lemelson. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have carried out the method of Zimnyakov et al in-vivo as is a well known expedient in

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the art of optical tissue diagnosis and to either monitor the skin or internal tissue such as taught by Lemelson. The monitoring of tissue internally is known to involve the use of a catheter or endoscope as is also taught by Lemelson. In the absence of any showing of criticality, the specific type of tissue tested would have been an obvious matter of design choice. With respect to claim 13, the specific placement of the detector with respect to the tissue would have been an obvious matter of design choice of known equivalents in the art. With respect to claim 40, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that assessment of tissue structure would have included assessment of the tissue thickness in that it is a well known parameter of the tissue structure.

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## Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 4,21-25,41-43,62-69,73-81,84,85 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 26,70,71,83 are allowable over the prior art of record.

#### Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed April 10, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The examiner does not agree with applicant's reasoning regarding in-vivo testing and as previously stated, it is well known in the art to first perform a method in-vitro in an experimental set-up prior to in-vivo testing and the use of optical diagnostic methods in-vivo are old and well known results of first performing the test in-vitro. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have modified Zimnyakov et al such that the testing is performed in-vivo with the settings being determined by one skilled in the art without undue experimentation.

#### Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ruth S. Smith whose telephone number is 571-272-4745. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30 AM-4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Casler can be reached on 571-272-4956. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ruth S. Smith Primary Examiner Art Unit 3737

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